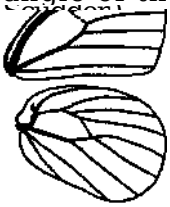
situated on the interspaces between the median nervuks. The female has more yellow upon the upper side of the fore wings than D. portlandia. Expanse, 2.25 inches.

, Early Stages.—Unknown.

Creola ranges from Florida to Mexico along the Gulf.

Genus SATYRODES, Scudder

(After therefore, springs from the upper angle of the



(The Grass -nymphs)

Butterfly. — The head is moderately large; the eyes are not prominent, hairy ; the antennae are about half as long as the costa of the fore wing, not distinctly clubbed, gradually thickening toward the extremity. The palpi are slender, compressed, hairy below, with the last joint rather short and pointed. The fore and hind wings are evenly rounded on the outer margin. The costal vein of the fore wing is thickened; but not greatly swollen. The first and second subcostals are emitted well before the end of the cell, the third beyond it, and the fourth and fifth from a common stem, both terminating below the apex. The upper disco-rat^" of tL^ cellular vein is wanting, and the upper radial,

Egg. — Flattened spheroidal, broader than high, flat at the base and rounded above.

Caterpillar. — The head is full, the summit of either half pro-duced upward and forward into a slender, conical horn. The body is nearly cylindrical, tapering backward, the last segment furnished with two pointed, backward projections, resembling the horns of the head.

Chrysalis. — Relatively longer and more slender than in the preceding genus, with the thoracic prominence more acute and the head more sharply pointed.

This genus was erected to receive the single species which, until the present time, is its sole representative.

(i) Satyrodes canthus, Boisduval and Leconte, Plate XXV, Fig. i, 6 ; Plate III, Fig. 9, larva; Plate IV, Fig. 9, chrysalis (The Common Grass-nymph).